What we claim is:

1. Process for the preparation of the amorphous form of methyl (S)-(+)-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(6,7-dihydro-4*H*-thieno[3,2-c]pyridine-5-yl-acetate hydrogensulfate of the formula

which comprises

dissolving clopidogrel base in an "A" type solvent, adding sulfuric acid or a mixture of sulfuric acid and an "A" or "B" type solvent to the mixture, adding the obtained mixture containing clopidogrel hydrogensulfate to a "B" type solvent, and filtering, optionally washing and drying the obtained precipitate.

- 2. Process according to Claim 1 which comprises, using less polar aprotic or dipolar aprotic solvents as an "A" type solvent.
- 3. Process according to Claim 2 which comprises, using halogenated solvents as less polar aprotic solvents, and preferably ketones as dipolar aprotic solvents.
- 4. Process according to Claim 3 which comprises, using preferably chlorinated solvents, more preferably dichloromethane as

 $\mathcal{I}_{i} = \mathcal{I}_{i}$

halogenated solvents, preferably lower alkyl ketones more preferably acetone as ketone.

- 5. Process according to any of the claims 1 to 4, which comprises using aprotic solvents as a "B" type solvent.
- 6. Process according to Claim 5 which comprises using ethers, saturated hydrocarbons and aliphatic esters as aprotic solvent.
- 7. Process according to Claim 6 which comprises using diethyl ether, tetrahydrofurane or diisopropylether, preferably diisopropyl ether as ether type solvent.
- 8. Process according to Claim 6 which comprises using lower alkyl ester type solvent, preferably ethyl acetate as ester type solvent.
- 9. Process according to Claim 5 which comprises using saturated alkyl hydrocarbons preferably cyclohexane, hexane or heptane more preferably cyclohexane as aprotic solvent.
- 10. Process according to Claim 1 which comprises dissolving clopidogrel base in dichloromethane, adding sulfuric acid to the solution, mixing the obtained solution with cyclohexane, then filtering the obtained precipitate.